[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 6th July, 1885.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 2,500 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 27th June, adverting to the frontier difficulty, remarks that

Suggested division of Afghánistán among European and Native Military Government Officers.

the most important question that ought to be first settled is, whether battle should be offered to the Russian Army in Afghánistán or on the Indian frontier. With an untrustworthy prince on the throne of Kábul, it would be the height of folly to make Afghánistán the scene of the great impending struggle with Russia. The elevation of Abdul Rahmán to the throne was a great mistake. If the British Government did not desire to retain Afghánistán in its own possession after the late Afghán war, it should have divided the country among its European and Native Military Officers who had rendered distinguished service. They would have doubtless been able to restore peace and manage the affairs of the country satisfactorily in their own way. The arrangement would have also saved Government the immense expenditure involved by the payment of an annual subsidy and the gifts of arms to the Amír. Even now there could be no great difficulty in carrying out the scheme.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The same.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 1st July, in commenting upon the proposal of the *Akkbár-i-Ám* that Afghánistán should be divided among European and Native Military Officers, remarks that the measure might have been carried out with advantage at the time of the deposition of the ex-Amír from the throne. But to think of attempting anything of the kind at present would be preposterous, inasmuch as it would only drive all Afghánistán into enmity and induce her to throw herself into the arms of Russia. As regards the attitude of Abdul Rahmán, we cannot divine his secret intentions, but judging from his outward conduct, we have no reason to doubt his loyalty.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Bhutan and the Government of India.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st July, says that the policy of the British Government is sometimes quite mysterious. It appears that the Bhutan darbár lately applied to the Government of India for the supply of a quantity of arms and ammunition, in order to suppress a rebellion among its subjects, but that the Government of India replied that it did not like to interfere with the internal affairs of Bhutan! The British Government is ready to sacrifice millions sterling and thousands of its soldiers in order to restore order in Egypt. It is ready to make large gifts of money and arms to the untrustworthy Amírs of Kábul, who have more than once used them against itself. But it is not prepared to give any aid to a friendly ally like Bhutan, which has long given it no trouble of any kind. Such a policy will have a very evil effect on frontier States like Káshmír and Nepál.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Frontier policy.

The *Árya Vinaya* (Morádábád), of the 1st July, referring to the near approach of Russia, proposes that the martial instincts of the people should be revived by repealing the Arms Act and enlisting them as volunteers; that fortifications on the frontier should be strengthened; and that native chiefs allowed to improve the efficiency of their armies.

Circulation, 400 copies.

A. O. Hume, Esq., and India.

The *Shafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th June, is glad to say that it is believed that Mr. A. O. Hume, a true friend and patron of natives, means to go to England in order to use his influence at the next general parliamentary election in favour of those candidates who take an interest in the affairs of his country of adoption. Anglo-Indian newspapers, the prophets of evil, condemn the scheme and prophesy its failure. But such attempts, even if unsuccessful, do some good and are a hopeful sign of the times. A redress of the grievances of this country is only possible if they are fully brought to the notice of Parliament and the British public. At present, Parliament is so indifferent to Indian affairs that, when the Indian budget was introduced into the House of Commons last year, out of 654 members only 12 members were present, and Mr. Gladstone himself was fast asleep at the time! The *Shafíq* earnestly desires that Mr. Hume's efforts in the noble task he has undertaken may be crowned with success, and that he may receive every kind of aid from natives.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Proposed abolition of imprisonment for civil debts.

The *Shafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th July, in regard to the proposed abolition of imprisonment for civil debts, is opposed to an entire abolition; but is of opinion that no debtor should be sent to gaol if he is able to prove to the satisfaction of the court that he has no means of paying his debts, and that he has not wilfully deprived himself of those means. The second condition is also necessary, inasmuch as sometimes debtors, especially those belonging to the lower classes of Europeans and Eurasians, voluntarily resign the appointments they hold, simply in order to avoid the payment of their debts.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The same.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 3rd July, in commenting upon the same subject, remarks that the law has already placed

many obstacles in the way of creditors realizing their money from debtors. A Civil Court decree becomes null if it is not executed for three years. Pensions and also salaries below Rs. 20 a month are exempt from attachment in execution of Civil Court decrees. A debtor cannot be arrested in execution of a decree when returning home from a Court where he has been to give evidence in any suit, and so forth. If imprisonment for a civil debt is abolished, the recovery of debts will be almost impossible.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Copyright Bill.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st July, adverting to the Copyright Bill, remarks that the proposed measure is a very unreasonable one and will not fully secure the object aimed at. Suppose a telegram appears in the *Pioneer* and at once becomes public at any place through the subscribers to the paper, the Bill will not be able to prevent other newspapers from publishing the news on the same day as a rumour prevailing at that place. When such a law is not in force even in England, Government is by no means justified in introducing it into this country. If the *London Times* and other English papers which obtain news from battle-fields at a considerable cost, enjoy no protection of the kind, there seems to be no reason why it should be conceded to Anglo-Indian newspapers. It is believed that the Bill has been already sent to the Local Governments and Administrations for opinion. But it should have been simultaneously supplied to the Press, in order that the Local Governments and Administrations might have benefited by the comments of the Press in forming their opinion.

Late Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

The same paper says that this year there were over two thousand candidates for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination, of whom only about eight hundred were successful. Such a general failure cannot but be attributed to unnecessary severity on the part of the Examiners. They generally set questions far beyond the capacity of candidates, and do not

allow sufficient time to answer the questions. Moreover, they are very illiberal in giving marks. There is another very objectionable practice in vogue among them. If they are themselves unable to get through all the papers, they get some papers examined by advanced school-boys living in their neighbourhood! The *Najm* is of opinion that Examiners should be required to send their questions to the Director of Public Instruction for approval before printing them. He should carefully examine them, striking out those which he does not think suited to the candidates for whom they are intended. When an unsuccessful candidate complains that he thinks that his papers have not been carefully examined by the Examiners, the Director of Public Instruction should send for the papers and examine them himself.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ataullah Khán, British Envoy at Kábul.

The same paper says that it is believed that Rája Ataullah Khán, who has been appointed British Envoy at Kábul, has been only temporarily raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On his return from Afghánistán he will again become a mere Risáldár-Major. In other words, his important political services in an uncivilized country like Afghánistán will be requited by degradation! This is a fresh proof of the illiberality of Government towards natives.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Supply of the *Panjáb Government Gazette* to the Press.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th June, is at a loss to understand why the *Panjáb Government Gazette* is not supplied to some native editors in exchange for their papers. It is almost unnecessary to say that the *Government Gazette* should be largely supplied to editors, in order that they may give wide publicity to its contents. The Editor of the *Ghamkhwár* is ready to subscribe for the *Gazette*, but he first desires to know whether the supply of the *Gazette* is left entirely to the discretion of the officers in charge of the Government Press, or whether the Local Government has fixed any rules for their guidance in the matter.

A coolie lately shot by a European soldier at Peshá-war.

The same paper regrets to say that a European sentry lately killed a coolie at the Pesháwar Cantonment. The unfortunate incident is said to have occurred in this way. The sentry challenged the coolie, and receiving no answer, shot him! It is well-known that in no cantonment is a sentry allowed to fire except in case of serious danger, and therefore the *Ghamkhwár* cannot but consider the soldier in question guilty of murder. The constant failures of justice in such cases, which have lately become very frequent, are quite inexplicable and grieve the people to the heart. The Native Press has always indulged in bitter complaints on such occasions in vain. The fact is, that it is a far cry to London. Native political associations and newspapers would do well to publish a full account at the end of each year of all cases in which natives have been killed by Europeans during the year, and send copies of it to Her Majesty and Members of Parliament. The *Ghamkhwár* will publish an account of such cases at the end of the year in the form of a supplement and supply copies to its subscribers.

Nawáb Muhammad Háfiz Abdullah Khán.

The same paper says that the appointment of Lieute-Colonel Rája Ata-ullah Khán as British Envoy at Kábul is quite unobjectionable and has elicited general satisfaction. Still, the question is why selection was not made from among the members of the Sadozai and Alizai families at Dehra Ismail Khán. The office has been invariably held by those families. To the *Ghamkhwár's* knowledge, Colonel Muhammad Afzal Khán was only an exception to the rule. It was hoped that on his return from Kábul, Nawáb Muhammad Háfiz Abdullah Khán, son of the late Nawáb Sir Ghulám Husain Khán, K.C.S.I., would be elevated to the office. But, as Government has thought fit to appoint Rája Ata-ullah Khán as its representative at the Amír's Court, the Nawáb should be appointed to some other suitable post.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th July, referring to the case of Sullivan, a Government Press employé at Lahore, who had wounded a chaprási with a bayonet, who, after lying for some days in the hospital, died of the wound, remarks that the accused was tried by a Jury before Mr. Justice Spitta in the Lahore Chief Court on the 20th June on the charges of culpable homicide and causing death by negligence. The Jury unanimously declared the prisoner not guilty on the more serious charge, but was divided in opinion as to the other charge—six jurors holding him to be not guilty and three holding him to be guilty. The Judge himself concurred with the latter. Hence the Jury was discharged, and the trial will be held again before a new Jury on the charge of negligence. The evidence produced at the late trial did not show that the accused had no intention of killing the deceased. If Sullivan did not attack the deceased, had the latter any magnet in his stomach which of itself attracted the bayonet which the former held in his hand? The *Shafiq* will not make any further comments until the case has been finally disposed of. The late Jury did its duty in the manner that might have been expected, but the Judge did not agree with it, otherwise the prisoner would have been discharged ere now. It is to be hoped that, in order to save his good name, Mr. Spitta will decide the case in a satisfactory way.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Case of Sullivan, who was charged with killing a chaprási at Lahore.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 1st July, contains a picture in which famine in the shape of a demon is represented as attacking a woman, who represents Bengal. The *Punch*, pulling the Lieutenant-Governor of the province by the ear, draws his attention to the sad spectacle.

Circulation, 335 copies.

Famine in Bírbhoom and Burdwán.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th July, says that the sale of the Saráí at Sháhdara, Lahore, has given birth to many rumours among ignorant people at that place. It is rumoured

Circulation, 155 copies.

Sale of the Saráí at Sháhdara, Lahore.

that the Shálámár garden, Jahángir's Mausoleum and several old Muhammadan mosques will be sold, and that Rai Mela Ram has offered one lakh and twenty-thousand rupees and the Seth of Mian Mír two and a half lakhs for the garden. Another rumour is afloat to the effect that the British desire to retire from this country through fear of Russia, and are therefore raising money by the sale of public buildings Another rumour that has gained currency is to the effect that the Government of India is bankrupt and that the British would have already retired, had not the Sultan of Turkey promised aid. It is to be regretted that even some native newspapers of Lahore have given credence to the rumour regarding the sale of the Shálámár garden and Jahángir's Mausoleum. The sale of the Saráí is objectionable, inasmuch as it might occasionally do good service as it did at the time of the construction of the Panjáb Northern State Railway. At all events, the building should not have been sold in the present disturbed state of frontier affairs, when the spread of such mischievous rumours was to be apprehended.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 30th June, referring to the boring of an artesian well at Agra, regrets to say that, as rocks have been reached, the Local Government has ordered work to be stopped, under the impression that water will not be found under the rocks. But the stoppage of work is ill-advised. Plenty of water is generally found below rocks. The boring has not yet extended to the depth that had been originally contemplated. The instruments for perforating rocks have not yet been used. As all the necessary machinery has been already bought and the services of an Engineer engaged for one year, the stoppage of work will only save the wages of labourers and the expenditure of coal, which do not amount to a large sum during the month. Above all, when the Municipal Committee is ready to pay all the expenses, the Local Government should allow the boring to be continued to a further depth of 300 or 350 feet.

Artesian well at Agra.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Mufíd-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 1st July, complains of the great scarcity of drinking water at Agra during the hot weather, deplores the stoppage of the boring of the artesian well there, and remarks that the stoppage can only be due to the orders of Government for a reduction of public expenditure. If the people are deprived of water when a rupture with Russia is apprehended, they will be starved if war actually breaks out. If the Local Government has really ordered the work at the well to be suspended, the Municipal Committee should represent the sufferings of the people to it and obtain permission to continue the work. (The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 28th June, condemns the stoppage of the well, and observes that the municipal funds are not Government money, but are intended to provide for local wants. If the people are deprived of water and food when the Russians are still scores of miles from Herat, what will be their condition if Russians occupy Herat or Kábul? Does Government mean to abandon this country even when the Russians are at such a great distance from the frontier? Surely it ought not to be so much terrified. It should win the goodwill of the people and form native volunteer corps, and then it will have nothing to fear from Russia.)

The same.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 28th June, says that the European officers at Agra, such as the Commissioner, the District and Sessions Judge, the Collector and the Joint-Magistrate are ready to see natives at their houses and treat them with great civility and politeness. But the conduct of native officers in general is far from satisfactory. Some Hindu officers are prejudiced against Musalmáns, and some Muhammadan officers against Hindus. Some native officers receive no visitors, while others are too ready to receive them and accept presents. The editor lately paid visits to the Courts of the District and Sessions Judge, the Small Cause Court Judge, the Subordinate Judge, the Munsif, the Collector, the

European and native officers at Agra.

Joint-Magistrate, and Saiyid Muhammad Mohsin, and Munshi Bihári Lál, Deputy Collectors, and found them busy performing their duties with industry and intelligence. In regard to the Munsif, the editor complains that visitors are turned out of Court by the Munsif.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th July, says that last year a fire broke out in the Government Forest in Hazára. The cultivators living in the neighbourhood were suspected of setting fire to the forest and the pastures granted to them at the time of the late settlement were confiscated in consequence. Some of them, being thus unable to feed their cattle, abandoned their houses in Mansahra, and migrated to Káshmír territory. This state of things does not reflect much credit on British rule. If the fire was not accidental but was the work of incendiaries, the guilty persons should have been discovered and punished. Evidently the indiscriminate confiscation of the pastures of all cultivators was unjust. The *Rafíq* is glad to say that the Deputy Commissioner has since allowed the cultivators to take grass from the pastures but not to graze their cattle there. Their full rights should be restored to them. It is necessary to amend sections 28 and 29 of Regulation No. II of 1879.

Forest affairs, Hazára.

The same paper, referring to the case of Mirza Karámatullah Khán, Tahsíldár of Ajnala, who was convicted of assault and fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Fox, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, remarks that the sentence is non-appealable but that the Tahsíldár has applied to the Chief Court for revision. Such criminal prosecutions against native officers should be heard by Deputy Commissioners and not by Extra Assistant Commissioners, who are nearly equal to them in rank and may have a private grudge against them.

Case of Tahsíldár of Ajnala, Amritsar.

Circulation, 175 copies.

A correspondent of the *Dinkar Prakásh* (Lucknow), for June, is surprised that no person who does not hold the Middle Class Examination certificate is

Honorary Magistrates.

eligible even for a post of Rs. 10 in the public service, while Honorary Magistrates, who exercise criminal powers, are not required to pass any examination.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 80 copies.

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 1st July, refers to the dethronement of the late Nawáb Jamál-ul-din Khán of Mamdot for maladministration, but praises Nawáb Nizám-ul-din Khán, the present chief, and recommends the bestowal of the full powers of a Feudatory Chief on him. He has received a good education and manages the State satisfactorily. In recognition of his offer of his personal services during the late crisis, Government has been pleased to appoint him an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. He lately held a cattle-show at which the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner highly praised him. Under these circumstances the *Punch* hopes that Sir Charles Aitchison will see his way to recommend to the Supreme Government his elevation to the position of other Native Chiefs. It is surely unjust to make him suffer for the faults of his uncle, the late Nawáb Jamal-ul-din Khán.

Nawáb of Mamdot, Panjáb.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 90 copies.

The *Márwár Gazette* (Jodhpur), of the 29th June, complains that at the railway station at Jodhpur there is no shed to protect passengers from the inclemencies of the weather, nor are the arrangements made for the supply of water satisfactory.

Railway-station, Jodhpur.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Shafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th June, complains that the glazed windows in the intermediate class carriages on the Rewári-Firozpur Railway being out of order, passengers are unable to open them, to their great discomfort. The railway authorities should see to this.

Rewári-Firozpur Railway.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	July 4th ...	July 6th ...	203 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	June 29th, 1st & 3rd July.	,, 1st, 4th & 6th respectively.	500 ,,
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	,, 28th ...	,, 2nd ...	250 ,,
4	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, 30th ...	,, 3rd ...	65 ,,
5	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 27th & 1st July.	June 30th & 4th July respectively.	2,500 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	June 30th ...	July 3rd ...	400 ,,
7	*Akhtar-i-Oudh* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Alí Husain ...	,, ,, ...	,, 2nd ...	125 ,,
8	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	July 3rd ...	,, 5th.	
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	June 30th & 4th July.	,, 2nd & 6th respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
10	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	June 29th ...	July 2nd ...	106 copies.
11	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ali Amjad Husain ...	,, 30th ...	,, 4th ...	250 ,,
12	*Anis-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	July 1st ...	,, 2nd ...	50 ,,
13	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lál ...	June 27th ...	,, ,, ...	150 ,,
14	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	,, ,, ...	June 30th ...	250 ,,

15	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 30th to 6th July.	„ 30th to 6th July respectively.	600 „
16	*Aror Vansh Samáchár,*	Lahore ...	Gurmukhí ...	Monthly ...	Rádhá Krishn ...	For April ...	July 5th ...	350 „
17	*Árya Vinaya* ...	Morádábád ...	Hindí ...	Bi-monthly ...	Rudra Datt ...	For July ...	„ 1st ...	250 „
18	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	July 1st ...	„ 5th ...	110 „
19	*Ázád* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	June 30th ...	„ 1st ...	182 „
20	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	July 3rd ...	„ 5th ...	100 „
21	*Bhardtendu* ...	Brindában ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Rádhá Charan Goswámi.	For June ...	„ 3rd ...	250 „
22	*Bhárati Vilás* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	June 30th ...	„ 2nd ...	225 „
23	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	„ 29th ...	June 30th ...	1,750 „
24	*Bhárat Prakásh* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Banwárí Lál ...	„ 15th ...	July 1st ...	150 „
25	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farrukhábád,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Káli Charan ...	For June ...	„ 4th ...	310 „
26	*Brdhman* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pratáp Náráyan ...	„ May & June ...	„ 1st ...	300 „
27	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	July 4th ...	„ 6th ...	250 „
28	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	June 29th ...	„ 1st ...	500 „
29	*Delhi Punch* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	July 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	335 „
30	*Dharm Jiwan* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Rajab Alí ...	For July ...	„ 4th ...	500 „
31	*Dinkar Prakásh* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shankar Prasád ...	„ May & June ...	„ 1st ...	175 „
32	*Gaur Káyasth* ...	Allahabád ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Sadan Lál ...	„ June ...	June 30th ...	125 „
33	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mahráj Kishun ...	June 27th ...	„ „ ...	300 „
34	*Gurmukhi Akhbár* ...	Amritsar ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Jhandá Singh ...	„ 24th ...	July 1st ...	„ „
35	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabi Ashraf.	July ...	„ 4th ...	633 „
36	*Hardil Aziz* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Áyá Singh ...	June 27th ...	June 30th.	
37	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Gangá Prasád ...	July 1st, 3rd & 5th,	July 5th & 6th ...	600 „
38	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 5th ...	260 „
39	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	June 27th & 1st July.	June 30th & 1st July respectively.	132 „

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
40	*Jain Prakásh* ...	Farrukhnagar.	Hindí ...	Bi-monthly ...	Jiyá Lál ...	June 13th & 28th,	June 30th & 4th respectively.	162 copies.
41	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,, 28th & 1st July.	July 1st ...	90 ,,
42	*Jamau-l-Akhláq* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Básit Husain ...	For May ...	,, ,, ...	230 ,,
43	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	June 28th ...	,, 3rd ...	150 ,,
44	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	,, 29th ...	,, 2nd ...	265 ,,
45	*Kásht Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Lakshmi Shankar, M. A.	July 3rd ...	,, 6th ...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).
46	*Katehar Punch* ...	Aonla ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Sháh ...	,, 1st ...	,, 3rd ...	200 copies.
47	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	June 15th & 29th,	,, 2nd ...	350 ,,
48	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,*	Delhi ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	July 1st ...	,, 4th ...	200 ,,
49	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahá Náráyan ...	,, ,, ...	,, 3rd ...	175 ,,
50	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gújránwálá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál ...	,, 1st & 28th May.	,, 3rd & 4th respectively.	400 ,,
51	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	June 28th ...	,, 2nd ...	200 ,,
52	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	,, 30th & 2nd July.	,, 2nd & 4th respectively.	450 ,,
53	*Lahore Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dídár Bakhsh ...	,, 27th & 4th,	June 30th & 6th July respectively.	

54	*Lawrence Gazette*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Hidáyat Alí	...	„ 24th	...	July 6th	...	130	„
55	*Márwar Gazette*	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	„ 29th	...	„ 2nd	...	90	„
56	*Mashír i-Qaisar*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	..	Ditto	...	Ghulám Muhammad,		„ 30th	...	„ „	...	208	„
57	*Mathurá Akhbár*	...	Muttra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Pandit Dín Dayál	...	July 1st	...	„ 3rd	...	405	„
58	*Mihr-i-Nímroz*	...	Bijnor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhib-ullah	...	June 30th	...	„ 2nd	...	240	„
59	*Mittra Vilás*	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Mukund Ram	...	„ 29th	...	„ 1st	...	400	„
60	*Mufíd-i-Ám*	...	Agra	...	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly,		Ahmad Khán	...	July 1st	...	„ 6th	...	100	„
61	*Muir Gazette*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Ganeshi Lál	..	June 28th	...	June 30th.			
62	*Mullá Dopiázá*	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	„ 29th	...	July 2nd	...	700	„
63	*Municipal Guide*	...	Agrá	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Alíján	...	„ 30th	...	„ 4th	...	50	„
64	*Naiyar-i-Azam*	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Amjad Alí	...	„ 29th	...	„ 3rd	...	200	„
65	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rúhullah Khán	...	July 1st	...	„ „	...	275	„
66	*Najmu-l-Hind*	...	Morádábád	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Avtár Krishn	...	June 30th	...	„ 6th	...	200	„
67	*Nasím-i-Agrá*	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamná Dás	...	„ „	...	„ 1st	...	325	„
68	*Nasím-i-Hind*	...	Fatehpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kunj Bihari Lál	...	„ 30th	...	„ 2nd	...	96	„
69	*Nasím-i-Sahar*	...	Budaun	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imtiaz Ahmad	...	July 2nd	...	„ 5th	...	175	„
70	*Nizámu-l Mulk*	...	Morádábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ihtishámu-l-dín	...	June 25th	...	„ 3rd	...	100	„
71	*Núr Afshán*	...	Ludhiáná	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	July 2nd	...	„ 4th	...	755	„
72	*Núr-i-Badaun*	...	Aonla	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Sháh	...	„ „	...	„ „	...	400	„
73	*Núru-l-Absár*	...	Allahábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lál	...	June 28th	...	June 30th	...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).	
74	*Núru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Hamíd	...	July 4th	...	July 4th	...	403 copies.	
75	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Hardá	...	Maráthí-English.		Ditto	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	„ 1st	...	„ 3rd	...	415	„
76	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	June 30th to 6th July.		June 30th to 6th July respectively.		732 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).	
77	*Oudh Punch*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	„ 25th & 2nd July.		„ 30th & 2nd July respectively.		375 copies.	

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
78	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	June 29th & 1st July.	June 30th & 6th July respectively.	275 copies.
79	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	July 1st ...	July 3rd ...	80 ,,
80	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	June 30th ...	,, 2nd ...	295 ,,
81	*Prayág Samdchár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewaki Nandan ...	July 1st ...	,, 1st ...	600 ,,
82	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	June 4th ...	,, 5th ...	125 ,,
83	*Rafáh-i-Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand ...	July 1st ...	,, 3rd ...	400 ,,
84	*Rafíq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 4th ...	,, 6th ...	,, ,,
85	*Raftu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	June 29th ...	,, 1st ...	,, ,,
86	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Khádim Alí ...	,, 29th, 30th, 2nd & 4th July.	,, 1st, 2nd, 4th & 6th respectively.	155 ,,
87	*Rájpútánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 29th ...	,, 1st ...	315 ,,
88	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlam ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	,, 18th ...	,, 3rd ...	150 ,,
89	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	,, 27th ...	June 30th ...	700 ,,
90	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nizámu-l-dín ...	,, ,, ...	July 1st ...	365 ,,
91	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Baháwalpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	July 2nd ...	,, 5th ...	264 ,,
92	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Buláqi Dás ...	June 30th ...	,, 2nd ...	400 ,,
93	*Safír-i-Panjáb* ...	Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sindhi Khán Safí ...	July 1st ...	,, 6th ...	253 ,,
94	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l Qudús.	,, 2nd ...	,, 3rd ...	280 ,,
95	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar,*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	June 29th ...	,, 6th ...	216 ,,

96	*Sajjan Vinod*	...	Agrá	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Srí Krishn Lál	...	„ 28th & 5th July.	June 30th & 6th July respectively.	200	„
97	*Shafádhu-l-Sudúr*	...	Lahore	...	Arabic	...	Monthly	...	Registrar of the Punjáb University.		For June	... July 2nd	... 80	„
98	*Shafiq-i-Hind*	...	Ditto	...	Urdú	...	Weekly	...	Saif-ul-Haq	...	June 27th & 4th July.	„ 1st & 6th respectively.	400	„
99	*Shahna-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	July 1st	... „ 2nd	... 103	„
100	*Shula-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibráhím,		June 30th	... „ 1st	... 175	„
101	*Sitára-i-Hind*	...	Morádábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Banwárí Lál	...	„ 28th	... „ 3rd	... 160	„
102	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khándwá	...	Maráthí	...	Ditto	...	Lakshman Anant	...	July 1st	... „ 4th.		
103	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí*	...	Rámpur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Razá	...	„ 2nd	... „ 5th	... 125	„
104	*Tamannáí*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Púran Chand	...	June 24th & 1st July.	June 30th & 3rd July respectively.	150	„
105	*Tútiya-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjád Husain	...	„ 30th	... July 6th	... 260	„
106	*Vazír-i-Hind*	...	Siálkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirzá Mavahid	...	„ 28th	... „ 2nd	... 200	„
107	*Victoria Paper*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	„ 27th to 3rd July.	June 30th to 6th July.	975	„

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th July, 1885.

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